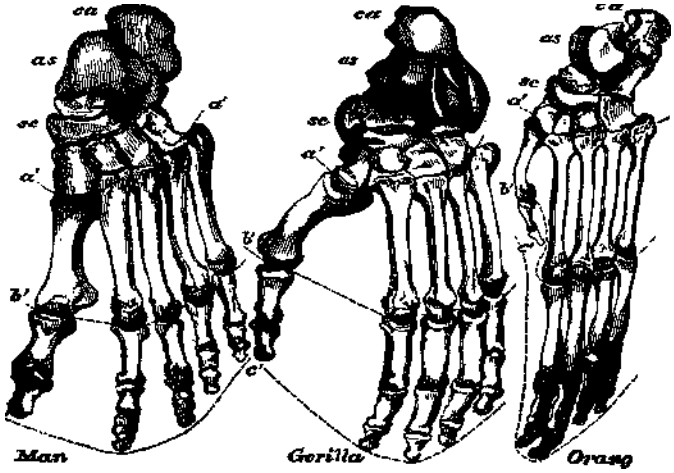
be insisted upon too strongly, as in some American Monkeys the face is as little projecting. Still we are now comparing Man with his undoubtedly nearest relatives the Simiidae. In the lower jaw the anterior line at the symphysis is an approximately straight one, that is at right angles to the long axis of the jaw, while Apes have a more retreating chin. The <e beautiful sigmoid curve formed by the lumbar and dorsal vertebrae " is more pronounced



Fie. 282.—Foot of Man, Gorilla, and Oang of the same absolute .length, to show the difference in proportions. The line *of a,'* indicates the boundary between, the tarsus and metatarsus ; &'&', that between the latter and the proximal phalanges ; and eV bounds the ends of the distal phalanges. as, Astragalus ; *ea,* ealcaneum; *sc.* scaphoid. (After Huxley.)

in Man, but exists not only in the Anthropoids, but in othei Apes.[1]

The fore-limbs are relatively short, the extreme length of the arm being such that the outstretched hand does not reach th(knee. The thumb is a large and useful digit in Man, much mor< so than in the Anthropoids. On the other hand the hallux is nol opposable. This is, of course, correlated with the upright attitude as is also the greater relative thickness of that digit, "upon whicl

[1] Cunningham, «* Cunningham Memoirs/* No. II. *Royal Irish Acad.* 1886.